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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

For Period  
1 September to 7 September  
1946

ARMY  
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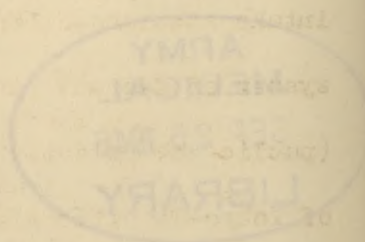
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Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

Public Health and Welfare Section

VERBODEN TOEGANG

For Period  
1 September to 7 November  
1945





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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Vagrant Control in Tokyo-To

The Social Relief Section, Tokyo-To Social Works Bureau, now has the full responsibility of the vagrant problem in Tokyo-To. Mr. T. Kida was appointed the Chief of the Social Relief Section on 1 September 1946.

A regular "pick up" schedule has been put into effect. For purposes of administration Tokyo-To is divided into four sections (districts) which embraces the 36 wards. Seventy (70) police stations located in the ward areas are cooperating with the Social Works Bureau in the vagrant control program.

The vagrant problem centers around ten (10) areas and the major effort, will be in and around these sections, which are:

Kojimachi	Shitaya
Kanda	Asakusa
Kyobashi	Shinagawa
Shiba	Yotobashi
Yotsuya	Ogi

Semi-permanent (sheltered) "vagrant intake stations" are to be established at the following places: Ueno (1 Oct 46), Shinjuku (1 Nov 46), Asakusa (30 Sept 46) and Shiba (30 Nov 46). The establishment of these intake stations, before the winter season, coupled with an intensified system of vagrant pick up and a monthly inspection program of institutions (public and private) caring for vagrants is a definite attempt on the part of Tokyo-To officials to improve the control and care of vagrants.



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### Public Assistance

The Japanese Diet passed the "Daily Life Security" Bill on 6 September 1946. The Bill will become a law on 1 October 1946.

### Children's Institutions

A visit was made by representatives of PRO and PH&W Section to two branches of the Tokyo-To Yoikuin (Poor House) located in Chiba-Kan. One was the AWA RINKAI GAKUEN ("Seaside Institution") in Tateyama operating at full capacity in caring for 165 physically subnormal orphans. The other was the JIDO GAKUIN ("Children's Institute") in HOTA opened 10 August 1946 and now accommodating 20 physically sub-normal vagrant orphans. The latter has a capacity for 100 children which is expected to be fully utilized as soon as arrangements are completed for obtaining the necessary food supplies. Both institutions are ideally situated in rural-seashore areas and are representative of the more progressive type of institutions of this kind in Japan. An additional branch of the "Poor House", the seventh, is scheduled to be opened near Itabashi in Tokyo this month. It has a capacity of 100 and will be used to house homeless children.

### Reserve Relief Supplies

According to reports to the Japanese Welfare Ministry from 22 prefectures, about 12% of the canned foods and 17% of the biscuits have been distributed to needy persons. A total of about 10,000 tons, representing about one-half of existing stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies held in reserve for relief purposes, have been authorized by SCAP for release in 32 prefectures. About 2,500,000 pieces, or 81% of relief clothing have been distributed in all prefectures except one, according

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to information from the Welfare Ministry.

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The Imperial Japanese Government, having accepted the offer of relief supplies from LARA, was instructed by Memorandum (SCAPIN-1169, 30 Aug 1946) to be prepared to receive "guard, transport, store and distribute these relief supplies being donated by private agencies in the United States.

Plans are being worked out by the Welfare Ministry to accomplish and implement this memorandum, in time for the initial shipment.

#### Japanese Red Cross Society

The Ministry of Education has granted approval to the Japanese Red Cross Society, to reorganized Junior Red Cross groups in all elementary and secondary schools.

A detailed plan of organization and program, has been prepared by the Junior Red Cross Section of the National Society, with the object of incorporating Junior Red Cross activities in the new course of study, as an in-school youth organization.

A series of one day meetins with school principals, teachers and representatives from Japanese Junior Red Cross Department, Ministry of Education and Red Cross Liaison Division will begin September 18 in the Tokyo Chapter. The program of Junior Red Cross and its application to the present and future curriculum of the schools will be presented. Teachers from prefectures surrounding Tokyo will be in attendance.

#### SECTION II

##### ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3,102 hospitals



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with a bed capacity of 211,082 beds, 117,689 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 301,619 out-patients treated.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period of 1-6 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Plague	9

### SECTION IV

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS

The total number of students enrolled in the eight dental schools for the current year is 5644.

### SECTION V

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

Programs for Prefectural Institutes and Conferences have been received. The Shikoku District which includes four prefectures will have joint meetings for Public Health Nurses 26-27-28 September and Public Health and Welfare Section has been requested to send a representative. Arrangements have been made to have representation there for two days to speak to Public Health Nurses. Niigata Prefecture will hold its Public Health meeting in October and Hokkaido will hold its Public Health Nurses meeting 3 November. Representatives from this section will attend.

A Nursing procedure manual is being compiled by the staff of Demonstration School, to be printed in Japanese and distributed to students.

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SECTION VI

SUPPLY

General

The conference was held with the Japanese press and was devoted to a report of progress in connection with the production and distribution of medical supplies and equipment. The vaccine program was discussed in detail. Members of the press apparently did not realize that sufficient vaccines were available from Japanese production.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Education Council was held 3 September at which time the curriculum prepared by the sub-committee was approved. This curriculum sets up a standard 4-year course of study. Before the 4-year course of study is placed in effect, some revision of existing policies will be necessary. This matter is now under study.

Distribution

At the request of Peiping Headquarters 500,000 cc of triple typhoid vaccine were dispatched to Huluteo, Manchuria, for use in processing repatriates.

Narcotics

Information reaching SCAP Narcotic Control Officers indicates the Japanese are becoming increasingly cognizant of the probability of severe court sentences for violators of the narcotic laws. In continuation of this program three defendants pleaded guilty in Tokyo Local Court this week and received sentences of 2 years, 1½ years and 1 year penal servitude for illicit narcotic transactions.

Many former dealers in narcotics have made application to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for licenses as compounders and pro-



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ducers of narcotics. Most of these applications have been denied since investigation has revealed inadequate security against fire and theft. Six applications, considered to be a sufficient number at the present time, have been approved.

The first in a new series of monthly reports to be filed by the Japanese Government was received as a result of a SCAP Directive requiring submission of certain information after the enactment of new narcotic regulations. This report lists the number of registrants in each classification as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number</u>
Compounder	6
Producer	6
Central Wholesaler	13
Local Wholesaler	76
Retailer	6,289
Practitioner (doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and hospitals)	62,844
Exempt Narcotic Dealer	8,077
Research	<u>None</u>
Total	77,311

The report further shows the total narcotic stocks of all compounders, producers and wholesalers in Japan. These narcotics constitute a working stock for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

#### SECTION VII

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

##### General

Major Warren R. Bradlee, Sanitary Engineer, departed this Section on

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6 September for return to the United States. Major Bradlee had occupied this position since its establishment in September 1945. Necessary activities of the Sanitary Engineer will be assumed temporarily by the acting Chief of Division, pending the expected early arrival of the new Sanitary Engineer.

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese news agencies and papers. A report was made on the present status of incidence of various acute communicable diseases and analysis made of disease trends.

A symposium on infectious diseases, held at the 42nd General Hospital under the auspices of the Chief Surgeon's Office, was attended and considerable information of value obtained.

#### Cholera

Asiatic cholera appears very definitely to be on the decline. No outbreaks in new areas have been reported.

#### Typhus Fever

Sporadic cases of epidemic typhus fever are being reported from widely scattered areas. Some of these cases are alleged to be "Manchurian fever", a variety of endemic (murine) typhus rather than epidemic typhus.

In any case, however, it is not too early to give serious consideration to the typhus problem and Military Government Public Health Officers are urged strongly to begin as soon as possible to formulate plans and definite programs directed toward the control of typhus fever during the approaching autumn and winter.

#### Port Quarantine

Incoming repatriation has recently dropped to about 45,000 per week

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as compared to about 150,000 per week in June. Activities are principally in the parts of Hakata and Sasebo. As the great majority of repatriates are coming from cholera areas, Manchuria and Korea, a considerable amount of laboratory work is necessary to detect infected persons. Delay incident to cholera detection and quarantine of infected groups has markedly increased the average time repatriates are held in quarantine. Koreans seeking to enter Japan illegally continue to present a serious quarantine problem. Approximately 12,000 such persons apprehended for unauthorized entry are being held in quarantine, principally at Sasebo. Cholera among these persons has necessitated considerable effort for its elimination. It is believed that a considerable portion of the cholera currently present in Japan is the result of infected persons entering the country by clandestine routes.

The repatriation program for returning Ryukyans presently in Japan to their home islands is currently under way. These emigrants are being given special quarantine processing at the ports of Nagoya, Ujina, Sasebo and Kagoshima, to prevent their carrying serious epidemic disease with them to their homes.

#### Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition surveys in the Hokkaido area during the month of August were reviewed. They were progressing with satisfaction.

Attention was given to the utilization of recently released U.S. dried corn. The nutrition section of the Ministry of Health was encouraged to study methods of cooking corn and dried vegetables in conjunction with the University of Agriculture and Forestry also the Tokyo City Nutrition Section.

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Radio broadcast on the experiment and proper preparation of U.S. Army food supplies released to the Japanese people were given by a Japanese nutritionist representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. A recipe booklet is in the making and will be released for publication to various Japanese newspapers.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL DIVISION

A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government was prepared directing compliance with paragraph three of AG 726.7 (21 Jan 46)PH.

Arrangements were completed with the Provost Court for the trial of two Formosans who are accused of violating the Japanese Narcotics Law.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 726.1 (6 Sep 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1183) 6 September 1946, Subj: Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan.

*J. U. Weaver*

J. U. WEAVER  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1- Communicable Disease Report for week ending 24 August 1946.
- #2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 17 August 1946.

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Inclosures missing



